THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1887.

Down in Georgia.

One would naturally suppose that there would be about as much call for a free trade fournal in the ever-booming city of Atlanta as for a dentist in a hennery or a mind reader at a Mugwump meeting. It seems, however, that an attempt to inoculate the Crackers with Cobdenism is to be made. The following notice from the New Orleans Times-Democrat contains the incidents of this sad affair, for a free trade journal in Atlanta can hardly fail to be a sad affair:

"The list of stockholders of the recently organized ditordo Journal causes remark. Among the number is R. M. Prisiren of the Boston Hereid, a man of large means and of pronounced low tariff views. This gives rise to the report that the paper is to be made the organ in that section of the revenue reformers, who are practically unrepresented between Louisville and New Orleans. Mr. Pulsires has large railroad investments in gia, and is manifesting an interest in the genera dopment of the South. The newspaper field at At lanta has heretofore been monopolized by the Constitution.

The Journal is an afternoon paper, but will shortly be issued in the morning."

Brother PULSIFER is a canny and careful business man, and we don't believe that he has put faith in the prosperity and growth of Georgia without convincing himself that that prosperity and growth will be best advanced by the maintenance of a high protective tariff. Brother Pulsifer may be a revenue reformer in Massachusetts, whose manufacturers have been so much affected by outside competition that some of them want free raw material; but in the State of Georgia, where new Lowells and Fall Rivers are to be built up, Col. PULSIFER is, or will be, we doubt not, an advocate of protection. Anyhow, he will not find the Georgia people anxious to help on any free trade scheme.

Probably he argues from the great success of the Atlanta Constitution that another firstclass paper in that town can be made to pay, and so perhaps it can. But he is not likely to make a better newspaper than the Constitution, and he certainly will not make a more popular one by opposing the solidifying matured opinion as well as the best material interests of the people of Georgia. Col. PULSIFER is wealthy as well as gentlemanly; and most likely he is too wise in his generation to start a free trade repository in a great protectionist stronghold.

The Eufaula Protest.

The Indian Conference which met at Eufauls, in the Indian Territory, last week, took strong grounds against the project of allotting lands in severalty. The assemblage was composed of representatives of the partly civilized tribes in the Territory, the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees, Creeks, Semipoles, Osages, and so on. These tribes find a certain use for their surplus lands, in leasing them to cattle men for grazing; or, if they have not already leased the lands, they hope to do so. Again, they have institutions somewhat resembling those in ordinary States and Territories, including legislative bodies and executive officers, with regular elections for their State Senators and Representatives and for their chiefs.

The Severalty act of Congress not only provides for selling the surplus lands with the consent of the tribes occupying them, but alms a blow at the whole tribal system by providing that any Indian who accepts the severalty allotment shall become a citizen. Those who are interested in keeping up the tribal relation, bitterly oppose a plan which would soon loosen the ties of tribe and substitute for them the privileges and duties of Ameri-can citizenship. This is the explanation of the fact that in the Indian Territory the new statute has excited opposition. Yet the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Osagos, Miamis, Peorias, and Sacs and Foxes, as well as the Senecas, are expressly excepted from its operation. Their ections, no doubt, are largely influenced by the project for creating the Territory of Oklahoma and similar measures intended to alter the status of land-holding and other institutions in the Indian Territory.

Outside of this Territory there have been some favorable responses to the severalty project. Many agents report that their Indians are ready to accept it. The Crow reservation in Montana, the Devil's Lake and Lake Traverse in Dakota, and the Siletz in Oregon are among those in which it is likely to be tried. If the partly civilized tribes in the Indian Territory should insist on their plan of holding lands in common, and other tribes, starting far behind them in the path toward American citizenship, should accept the severalty plan, it may be possible before the close of the century to furnish a very practical illustration of the advantages of the latter.

Commissioner ATKINS in his last annual report showed that, besides the general objections to holding lands in common, even in the Indian Territory, there is a specific abuse in the fact that the wealthier Indians who take the trouble to cultivate the tribal lands control much more than their share: "Already the rich and choice lands are appropriated by the most enterprising and self-seeking. In theory the lands are held in common under the tribal relation, and are equally owned by each member of the tribe; but in point of fact, they are simply held in the grasping

hand of moneyed monopolists and leaders and politi-cians. The proprietor grows annually richer, while the laborers, his own race, joint owners of the soil, seen of the lands that he claims and individually appropriates, grow annually and daily poorer, and less able to assert their equal ownership and tribal claim." The suspicion is accordingly aroused that

the opposition of the civilized Indians in the Indian Territory to the principle of severalty allotment, is largely worked up by these influential cultivators of lands and by the cattlemen who have always opposed it. Under the allotment principle the former would no longer be able to use the richest tribal lands for their own benefit, while the latter could not obtain leases of millions of acres for grazing. But since an exception has been made of the civilized tribes in the existing statute, there can be no injustice in putting it into operation elsewhere at least. It is also clear that sooner or later Congress will be bound to introduce some of the now excluded appliances of civilization into the Indian Territory, even against the protests of those who wish to hold their tribai lands in common, absolutely penned up against the march of improvement.

The Reason Why.

Since the Buffalo Truth, a labor organ, puts the question, why do they boycott THE SUN, we will undertake to answer it.

In March last the leaders of District Assembly 49 inaugurated a great strike among the Knights of Labor in this city, and the results were most disastrous to thousands of workingmen. But in order to shift the responsibility for such misfortunes from their own shoulders, certain chiefs of 49 looked about to find another mark for the anger of their dupes in the association, and they selected THE SUN as a journal of great prominence and influence among the masses. Then they drew up a tissue of lies about THE SUN and tried to thrust upon it the responsibility for their

lamitous act of supreme folly. This reminds us of an accident that once

happened to a well-known gentleman of Massachusetts, of German extraction. He was seated opposite to his wife at a large dinner, and happening to lean over to pick up his papkin, a waiter spilled a plate of soup over his bald head. He sat up, with a soulding pate and a burning heart, and his wife, being the first object that his eye rested upon, he said to her in the first flerce impulse

of his rage, "I vish you vas in hell!" That's what's the matter with some of the fellows in Forty-nine.

Mr. Goldwin Smith's Admissions.

Next to the satisfaction of agreeing with men of eminent ability it is a pleasure to differ with them, for we are then sure of seeing the other side of the question stated with all the cogency of which it is capable. If, for instance, Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH is unable to convince us that commercial union between the United States and Canada is desirable, we may at least feel sure that conclusive arguments are undiscoverable. Such will be the impression made, we think, by a lately published letter in which Mr. SMITH's candor has impelled him to make some remarkable admissions with regard to the effect of such a union-admissions which THE SUN

has always looked upon as fatal. We have always contended that the true solution of all controversies between ourselves and our neighbors on the north is to be found in a complete political fusion of the Canadian Dominion with the United States, through the voluntary transformation of its provinces into States of the Union. We have, on the other hand, opposed commercial union for two reasons-first, because it would not be a good thing in itself, being a onesided bargain, from which Canadians would have much more to gain than we; and, secondly, because it would not even be a step in the right direction of political accouplement. We understand Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH to acknowledge that both of these positions are well taken. He says in his lately published letter: "That reciprocity, while it would be a great advantage to both countries, would be especially an advantage to Canada, as the poorer country and the one most in need of an extended market, I do not doubt." In another paragraph occurs an equally striking admission: "The removal

Moreover, it camenot be truly said that he is a soldier-hating President. His veto of the Deof the bar which the customs line presents pendent Pension bill was sustained by reasons to commercial development would be likely which ought to satisfy the members of the Grand Army. They are attacking him upon to make the people [of the Dominion] more content with political arrangements as they grounds that are not tenable. are." These frank avowals seem to us to dispose of the case for commercial union. A reciprocity treaty would not involve a fair speech at the Chicago Convention of '84 in fainterchange of benefits, and it would check the mutual attraction which Mr. SMITH himself, as well as many an American, would

by some fresh injury or insult, whenever

they are clothed with power. But in such a

contingency, we added, we could undoubt-

on a hearty welcome from three-fourths

of the Canadians, should we enter the

Dominion for the purpose of erasing the

last vestige of British influence upon

this continent. Mr. SMITH thinks that we

should meet with a very different re-

Poland. On the contrary, we believe that

about the sympathies of the French Cana-

dians, the Irish Catholics, and even most of

the inhabitants of English and Scotch de

scent in the maritime provinces, there would

be no doubt whatever, and that, with the ex-

eption of a few districts in Ontario where

Orangemen are rampant, there would be less

disaffection in the Dominion after its expe

rience of the commercial and political advan-

tages of fusion with the United States than

there is now in our Southern States twenty

years after the suppression of their rebellion.

South Carolina is no Poland; why need we

Not That Kind of a Man.

Mr. John Reid argues at great length and

with extraordinary earnestness in the New

York Times, that he is the real author of the

electoral fraud of 1876, and that everything

done by WILLIAM E. CHANDLER in that mat-

ter was done upon Mr. REID's prompting

We should be very sorry to come to this

conclusion respecting Mr. REID, for we have

always found him a man of honor and a

patriot. But this new disclosure would make

im out a greater political secundrel than

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER. We are not will-

It may be only an amusing attack of

We find in the Albany Times a quotation

from the Rochester Post-Express to the effect

to CONKLING is wrong and that CONKLING Was

One difference between those two New York

statesmen was this: While Mr. Conkling was

the Republican leader in New York Mr. PLATT

was his faithful ally, but since Mr. PLATT has

controlled the Republican party in the Empire

State Mr. Conkling has taken a negative part

in 1884 when the latter was for BLAINE. And

When Mr. DE BRAZZA in Paris last winter

told the results of his long work in Africa, he seemed very proud of his friendly relations

with the cannibal Pahuins, who for twenty

years had defled the French authorities at Ga

oon and had prevented all explorers before

DE BRAZZA's time from ascending the Ogowe

River. They became DE BRAZZA's friends, pro

vided him with hundreds of cance men, and before the explorer's last return to Europe the

were permitting the inland tribes to trade with

Explorers say it a the unexpected that al-

ways happens in Africa. The Governor-Gen-

eral of the French Congo returned to Africa re-cently to find that the Pahuins had relapsed

into their old bad habits. His former allies

forbade him to ascend the Ogowe, attacked

the coast for the first time in their history.

yet the friendly relations between them have

in politics only. In effect he was against PLATT

really the 'me too' to PLATT."

that "the old idea of PLATT being a 'me too

look for one in Canada?

and direction.

ing to believe it.

never been broken.

megalomenia.

terest of Germany to counterwork).

vor of Mr. CLEVELAND's nomination has become historical, was interviewed by the Chicago Tribune the other day, and, strange to say, he declared most emphatically his belief that Mr. BLAINE will like to see culminate in political coalescence. From some remarks intended to remind be elected President next year if ne shall our countrymen what nations have been our take the Republican nomination. He does not friends in the past and on whom we may think Mr. CLEVELAND will wish to run, but most reasonably count in the future, Mr. whether he does or not makes very little differ-SMITH infers that we harbor thoughts hosence. "Between you and me," says Brace, "I don't know anybody we Democrats can nomitile to Canadian independence and even contemplate an invasion of the Dominion. We nate who can carry New York, New Jersey. and Connecticut against BLAINE, if he simply recalled the historical indebtedness of should be nominated by the Republicans. I this country to France and the ties of symtell you that man BLAINE is the strongest pathy that bind to us the present French reand most popular man the Republicans could nominate, and I don't believe that any numpublic; we also pointed out that at the three gravest crises in our history the Russian ber of BUBCHARDS or anything else could pre-Government had interposed in our behalf; vent his carrying New York next time. He and we expressed a doubt whether it becomes will get the Labor vote." If we might be perthose who accept inestimable gifts to scan mitted to interrupt the enthusiasm of Gen. too parrowly the motives of the donors. On Braco we would invite his attention to the cirthe other hand, we showed that, while cumstance that there is a Democrat in New we entertain no unfriendly feeling toward York named HILL who is pretty strong, not only with the Democracy of the country, but also with the Labor men. It would be a mighty the masses of the English people, we always have had and probably always shall have quarrels with the Tory party and the landhard job for Mr. BLAINE to get the Labor vote away from David BENNETT Hill; and don't owning aristocracy whenever they are suffered to control the British Government. It is a contingency, we urged, which no pru-Mr. HENRY GEORGE and Dr. McGLYNN are fast allies, yet upon one important question there is a great difference between them. dent American should overlook, that the same British oligarchs who caused the revolt of the thirteen colonies, who drove us It is evident that nothing would give Mr. into the war of 1812, and who tried GEORGE greater pleasure than to see Dr. Mc-GLYNN excommunicated by the Pope. Yet such to assure the triumph of the Southern Confederacy, may exasperate us an act might plunge the priest into wretched-

alone would be a heaven. Mr. Bancroft's History of Polk.

ess compared with which the state of poverty

edly rely on the zealous assistance of France From the Chicago News.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—I went to see Mr. and Russia (which it would not be the inday and found him to his library surrounded by eight typewriters, clicking away as fast as their fingers could go. The racket was such that con was not only difficult but impossible, and then we got down stairs I asked him what was going on. Mr. Bancroft explained that he was having copied the apers which he had borrowed from the widow of the hate President Polk on his recent trip to Nashville. He brought home four large trunks full of letters, compris-ing the official and most of the private correspondence ception, and that if we succeeded in conquering the Dominion we should find it a of the Polk Administration, a lot of records, m and other papers of great historical value, which he is and other papers of great interference of the eight new reading, classifying, and having copied by the eight leet-fingered girls who surround him. He will write a history of the Polk Administration.

luring which he was Secretary of the Navy. He has no renched that point in his history of the United States, but for personal reasons, and particularly because he thinks Polk has not had justice done him by other his-torians, he will pay particular attention to that era. Mr. Bancrof: has a mass of material, covering the his-tory of the republic to date, collected and classified for the use of his literary executor, whoever he may be, for he cannot expect to live to finish the work he undertook over forty years ago, being now over 87.

Inauguration of President Salomon

The last mails from Hayti announce that the inauguration of President Salomon for his second term of seven years took place with great colat at Port-auce on the 15th ultimo. On the occasion the Pres Prince on the 15th ultimo. On the occasion the Presi dent pronounced before the National Assembly an address to the people and the army. In it his Excellency favors reforms in all the departments of the Government. He advocates particularly and forcibly popular ciucation in all its forms including especially the eatablishment of law schools and increased facilities for the academies and common schools aiready existing. In onclusion, he makes an eloquent and particular appeal to his countrymen and urges them to stand by him in his endeavora toward the peaceful development of their country, so remarkably favored by nature.

The Internal Revenue Order Medified.

WASHINGTON, June 15 .- The President today modified his recent order consolidating in cups districts as far as affects the Collectors tricts in the States of North Carolina and Iowa. The tricts in the States of North Carolina and Iowa. The designation of Andrew J. Boyd as Collector of the Comsolidated Pifth district of North Carolina is revoked, and Kerr Uraig of Salisbury is appointed to be Collector of that district from July in rext. The consolidated districts of Iowa will hereafter be known as the Fourth district, and August II. & Kniemenie on the Fourth district. And August II. & Kniemenie Collector. No changes with the Collector of the

Indian Fighters Ordered East.

Washington, June 15,-An order has issued from the War Department, directing Company B, Fourth Cavalry, now in Arizona, and Company B, Sixth Cavalry, now in New Mexico, to garrison Fort Nyer, near this city. Both of these companies have seen long and ardgors service in the Indian country. The Fourth Cav-alry company, under Capt. Lawton, took a prominent part in the Geronino campaign, and is now chasing the hostile Anaches in Arizona. If will not take its new sta-tion until relieved by Gen. Mics. Company B, Eigh Cavalry, will be sent east in a few days.

A French Admiral to the White House, WASHINGTON, June 15. - Rear-Admirat L.

The New Servina Cabinet.

In case of fend or flatica

was introduced to the President. After a short chat the Admiral was shown into the East Boom, where he viewed with much interest the reception of the general public. Secretary Whitney has arranged an excursion to Mount Vernon for the morrow in honor of the Admiral.

Depend on Monaieur Ristics. If you need philesophics. Call Monaieur Milojkovics Or Monsieur Vacumovica All war arrangements, Boglichevies And his assistants fix and refix; While in the matter It's Visiljevies and not Virjies. Their several functions do not mix; In serious trouble, call all six— Milojkovics, Vacuumovics, Riutics, Virjics, Visiljevics,

And the gallant Begitchevier

UNCLE SAMPS BIG NEW DERRICK.

him in large force, and were finally repulsed with heavy loss by Dn Brazza's well-arms It Goes all to Please while Trying to Lift Seventy-five Tens Several Men Hurt. black soldiery. At last accounts he was still ascending the river, but there were prospects Commodore Gherardi, the commandant at of fresh trouble as he'advanced. It has been the navy yard, received instructions from the usual experience thus far that while the founders of these great white enterprises in Africa are away recruiting their health, mis-chief is kept browing behind them, and they

find trouble on a large scale when they return

In the Star of yesterday we notice a new

method of writing the name of the editor of the

World. The Star says it is "Mr. PULITZER,

the charge which he published some time ago

that Mr. PULITEER or POULETZER was a bounty

martial. What became of this bounty-jumping

accusation? Was it proved or was it dis-

The hostility of some of the Grand Army

men toward President CLEVELAND is something surprising. Here, for instance, is a declara-

tion of the Grand Army Post of Des Moines on

occasion of the President's accepting the invi-

"Resolved. That if GROTHE CLEVELAND and his friends insist upon using the prestige of the Grand Army of the Republic to obtain an audience, that he send a substitute, and, if possible, the person the represented him in the crity during the sorr. While we respect the office he fills, we must still be allowed to say that we have no kind feelings for he research solder hating occupant."

This seems to us quite unworthy. Mr. CLEVE-

LAND procured a substitute to serve in his

the law and thus with his full duty as a citizen.

Gen. E. S. Brago of Wisconsin, whose

stead in the army, but in this he complied with

for its present soldier hating occupant."

tation to attend the St. Louis encampment:

here must be truth in it,

to their labors.

Washington, ten or twelve days ago, to have the new iron floating derrick, which has been at the yard for a year or more, tested to the utmost limit called for in the contract—a lifting capacity of seventy-five tons. The big derrick was towed to the saw mill dock. On the granite dock adjoining several massive blocks of white oak timber, piles of pig fron and the iron turret of a monitor, in all weighing a little under seventy-five tons, were fastened securely to be lifted.
At 1:15 o'clock in the afternoon, when Alex-

POLITZER, or POULETZER," a considerable variety, truly. But it might be wished that while Mr. DORSHEIMER's hand is in, he would go on and inform the curious more fully about ander Melville, the boss rigger, reported that everything was in readiness, the order was given to lift the weight. Hardly had the pile of lumber and iron been elevated from the ground jumper, that he enlisted in the First Lincoln Cavalry about the beginning of the war, and when the kingpole and steel boom gave way. then deserted, and then was tried by court the latter snapping off and falling inward. Almost immediately the ballasted side of the derrick pontoon was submerged, and the engiderrick pontoon was submerged, and the engineer. John Shehan, and his two assistants were acrambling in the water. How they escaped from the wreek of ropes and timber and the flying pieces of the boom was a mystery to the startled spectators. The sailors on the Dolphin, which was in the basin, didn't lose a second in jumping into their boats and rowing to the men, all of whom were taken from the water exhausted. Shehan came very near being drowned. Mr. Melville, who was on the other side of the nontoon, was severely injured. When he was taken on the dock it was found that he had received a severe scalp wound and serious internal injuries. He was removed in the ambulance to the Naval Hospital. Last night it was reported that no bones were broken and that he would recover. He is a brother of Chief Engineer Melville of the United States Navy.

The derrick, which was built at Wilmington. Del., two years ago, from designs furnished by the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and had proved? Was it true or was it untrue? If it was untrue, the fact ought to be established; but from the stupid violence of language and the total absence of evidence with which the World has met the simple statement of the charge, the conclusion seems irredstible that Perhaps the Star will now clear up this mysterious subject. It would be too bad that any injustice should be done to the editor of the World, either from the silence of those who know the facts, but withhold them from kindly reasons, or from the spasms of blackguard passion in others who know them and who ap-pear to dread their coming to public knowledge.

The derrick, which was built at Wilmington. Del., two years ago, from designs furnished by the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and had been already accepted by the Government, cost more than \$80,000. It lies in the mud in twenty-five feet of water at an angle of 45 degrees. Commodore Gherardi said last night:

"The accident, so far as I can judge from the reports so far furnished, was caused by some defect in the steel boom, which broke and fell in the water. I will have divers go down to-morrow to recover the pieces, and until they are examined it will be impossible to tell exactly where the weakness was. It will be several days before a conclusive result is reached. The weight which was being lifted was not quite up to the extreme limit called for in the centract, but was very close to it. The 75 tons of timber and iron had been distributed over a wide surface, and the test was a fair one. The derrick had been accepted and paid for before I took charge of the yard. The four men on the derrick had a marvellous escape. The sunken derrick will be raised as soon as possible. The loss will be considerable."

AMUSEMENTS.

Bernbardt Again in "Fedora."

The return of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt to New York for four performances, to terminate her season in America, was made at the Star Theatre last evening. The play was "Fedora," Theatre last evening. The play was "Fedora," with its especially fit rôle for the French actress and its contrasting opportunities for her adroit expressions of emotion. She acted with all the force possible to her, and with continuously careful skill. The large audience was appreciative rather than indiscriminate in applause, and the commendation was bestowed intelligently. The cast was the same as before, but M. Garnier was a more fervid Loris, and therefore an improved lover.

OPPOSED TO SUNDAY LAWS.

The Rev. Bird Wilkins's Arguments Against

From the Chicago Heraid.

The Rev. Bird Wilkins, the colored paster of Bethesda Baptist Church, corner Thirty-fourth and But terfield streets, gives forth no uncertain sound with ref-erence to Sunday legislation. Yesterday morning he

"It is no advantage to the religion of Christ or the Church that laws are being enacted at our State capital to enforce the observance of Sunday. It is rather a reflection on the Church. I think the Church ought to oppose these laws with the same power she would an at-tempt to have all the people baptized. I am sorry to see it. Whenever and wherever the Church has entered the it. Whenever and wherever the Church has entered the halls of legislation seeking the recognition of men she has lost their respect. She, upon entering the political arena, lays aside the holy robes of charity and thus loss her influence over men. She may have a majority and thus loss her influence over men. She may have a majority and thus carry har point, but she will live to regret it. Because it is contrary to the genius of the gospel of Christ. The political sword dees not belong to the Christian Church If she forces men to observe her holy days by law she becomes an intolerant factor, a persecutor, and a robber of men's consciences and treads her foot on the poisonous serpent's tall instead of his head. I tell you, the States will lose much when they undertake to make men good by law any day in the week. It is not the discount of the commencement meeting. The resignation of Education and proceeded with its regular meeting. The resignation of Education and proceeded with its regular meeting. The resignation of Education and proceeded with its regular meeting. The resignation of Education and proceeded with its regular meeting. The resignation of Education and proceeded with its regular meeting. The resignation of Education and proceeded with the opinion of Education and proceeded with the security of the Board, on the property is not in the Board, on the property received in the Board, on the property received in the Board, on the property receive of a security of the seven in the commencement meeting the for three years park. The remains about the diplomas should be postponed thing the commencement meeting the for three years park. The residuation to that action on the diplomas should be postponed thing the commencement meeting. The Roward of Trusteen then resolved its into its officer of the action on the diplomas about the fortune that action on the property disarry f

the arm of the State to support it I will renounce it. Whenever I believe that the Baptist Church covets secular power to save her holy days I will be a Baptist no more. It is a declaration of weakness on our part to ask such legislation. I see that some of our clergyr went to the Mayor to ask his influence in enforcing the Sunday laws. Just imagine Jesus asking Pilate to compel the people to follow him-or St. Paul and the Apos tles asking Domitian to see that the first day of the wee be observed as a holy day. Imagine St. John coming from the iale of Patmos to see Domitian about it. I say it is suicidal; it is religious intolerance in a mild yet

detestible form. "To endorse or approve these Sunday laws as a church is to endorse one of the festivals of the ancient sun god and an edict of a heathen Pope. And how our Protestant and an edict of a heathen rope, and how car recession and Baptist divines, especially such men as Dr. Fultor of Brooklyn and Dr. P. S. Henson of Chicago—I say, how such men as these can defend or press a claim that attempts to consecrate a day made holy by the decree of a heathen idolator, I do not understand, nor can they explain it. I am not opposed to these Sunday laws, however, on account of the origin of Sunday, but because I do not want to see the Church creeds put into our law books. No, not a single line or word of any creed do I want to see there. And I think the larger number of caudid minded people in this country, upon sober second thought, will follow the example of California in this matter, should such laws be enacted her and repeal them."

The Anti-Monopoly League Not Repre-

sented at Elmira. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Anti-Monopoly Lesgue is not represented at a labor con-ference at Elmira by W. A. A. Carsey, John W. Keogh, and A. H. Gallahue, as stated in this morning's Scr and A. R. Usuanus, as saled in this morning's Non-These parties have no more connection with the Anti-Monopoly Lesgue than they have with the United Labor party, the Knights of Labor, or the various trades unions whose names they frequently assume. They hold small places in the Department of Public Works, and repre-sent at Elmira one of our local political bosses whose in-fluence retains them in their places. Hawar Nicasus. Naw York, June 15.

The Explorations in Egypt.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is not necessary to direct attention to the Egypt exploration fund'sinvaluable researches in the Delta-they are so fund's invaluable researches in the Delta—they are so well known and appreciated—other than in a financial way, "Only \$3,000 a year are annually asked of our people in order to carry on the work. There is no endowment, and, at the proposition of Dr. Howard Croaby of your city. I start a list of patrons piedged to give \$25 to the fund. All \$6 donors, however, receive the linis term the fund. All \$6 donors, however, receive the linis term the control of the fund and the product of the fund to the fund to the fund to the world in Eastern research and explorers like Naville and Patrie do the world. I am some hundreds short of the \$3,000 and the fund year ends July 31.

W. C. Wisslow Vice-Pres' and Hon. Treasurer.

Price's Accusation Benied.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your issue of this date having contained (in a report of a trial) a statement in Detective Price's testimony that I was the proprietor of and had been indicted for keeping discrderly houses, will you, in justice to me, publish my un derly houses, will you, in justice to me, publish my unqualified denial of the statement, even though it was
under the detective's earth? The records of the
matter of altorney's office will prove me correct. I was
not accorded the privilege of a dental in the trial although one was made for me in open court by a friend
at the close of the case. This reckiess kind of testimony
and proceeding allowed in the case for the people, and
the calling of the defendant's principal wincess as a witmess for the people, could not have resulted in any other
way than it did. To those who know the position lately
assumed by me, the animus of the attacks must be apparent. Yours truly,
JUNES OLATELAN.
JUNES 10.

A New Journalist in New York.

From the Toledo Journal. Mr. J. L. Stickney, formerly proprietor of the petroit Post, and later stationed at London as manager of Alian Thorndike Rice's foreign news agency, is now foreign addict of the New York Herald, with headquarters in New York city, Mr. Stickney is a britisant, foreibie writer, a wideawake newspaper man.

A Sound Illustration.

A popular New Jersey divine was trying to give the children of his congregation last Sunday a foreithic example of the benefits of light. After a pause he said: 'Children,' Know of no better Hustration of the value of light than the New York Sun, which not early gives light be, but earlightens the eather globes.'

SHOT HIS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

an Burch's Attempt at Murder Followed by his Suielde.

Policeman Charles Burch of Jersey City shot his wife early yesterday afternoon in the right breast and then sent three bullets from the same revolver into his own body. He died mmediately. His wife is still alive, but she cannot recover. They lived at 10 Water avenue. Burch was 34 years old. His wife is of the same age. The shooting is supposed to have resulted from troubles caused by religious differences. The husband was a Protestant and his wife is a member of St. Joseph's Catholic Church. They were married secretly eleven years ago by Father Holland. Burch then worked in a jewelry factory side by side with her. Her maiden name was Hannah McCarthy. She was a pretty blonde. Five children were the result of the union, three of whom are living. They are Ida, aged 10; Charles, aged 2% years, and a girl baby nine

All of the children were baptized in the Catholic Church against the wishes, it is said, of the father. About four years ago a little daughter died, and Burch insisted that the body should be buried in a Protestant cemetery. Mrs. Burch objected, but he had his way. short time afterward, unknown to her hus band or even to her own relatives. Mrs. Burch had the body disinterred and removed to a plot in a Catholic cemetery. A quarrel which followed the discovery of the transfer of the body

in a Catholic cemetery. A quarrel which followed the discovery of the transfer of the body ended in Burch leaving his wife. In about three months a reconciliation was effected, and Burch returned to his wife. Afterward there was another separation. When Burch was made a policeman, three years and a half ago, he again went to live with his wife, but he seemed to have lost all affection for her. He became a hard drinker and paid very little attention to his home.

It is not thought that the shooting was promeditated. Burch was just getting over a debauch. He spoke to his daughter Ada just before she left the flouse for school yesterday morning, and then, after removing his shoes, he lay down on a lounge in the parior. It is believed he slept soundly until 1 o'clock, as when the girl Ada got home to dinner he was still on the lounge. She left for school at a few minutes before 1 o'clock. The little girl had hardly got out of sight when Mrs. Klous, who occupies apartments up stairs, and who had been watching her tripping along the street, heard a noise in the spartments occupied by Mr. Burch. She recognized his voice and heard him say:

"Now, damn you. I'll kill you!"

The next moment she heard the report of a revolver. Three other shots followed in quick succession. The door of the Burch apartments was thrown open and Mrs. Burch, with her hand to her breast, rushed up the stairs. As she reached Mrs. Rious's door she foll to the floor and gasped:

"My husband has shot me and run away."

Then she became unconscious. Detective Pearson was the first to enter the room where the shooting occurred. Burch's body was stretched lifeless on the floor. Two bullets had been put into his heart, and the third he had sent downward through his mouth. The pistol lay by his side.

There were no witnesses to the shooting. Burch and his wife and the babe being the only persons in the apartments. Before she had reached school little Ada was informed of the affair, and she ran crying through the streets to the house. She threw herself o

WORK OF THE SCHOOL BOARD. Amistant Superintendenta Reappointed-President Webb of the College of the City of New York told the trustees at a special meeting yester-day afternoon that for three years past the faculty of the college had conferred the degrees without specific the college had conferred the degrees without specific authority from the Board of Trustees, simply because at the communicement meetings of that homorable body a quorum could not be got together to confirm the awards of the faculty. With a black-gloved hand he then plucked a resolution from his pocket, to the effect that the trustees should then and there confirm the faculty's awards, because there was no more chance of having a wards, because there was no more chance of having a

comes a politician; then will come to pass the attempt to force men to bear the mark of the beast.

"I am not ready to see the church scrambling amid the political corruptions of the day to save her own holy days from descration. Whenever I come to the conclusion that the religion of love taught by Christ needs. John G. Williamson. It was also decided that the family of Mr. Williamson should receive that part of his vacation salary proportionate to his period of actual service for this year.

After William Mc Manus had received the appointment of engineering assistant to the Superintendent of School Buildings at a salary of \$1.900, and the Board had discussed a dreary waste of routine business, adjournment was announced until June 29.

QUIET AMONG THE COFFEE MEN. Testerday's Advance a Little Over One-half

Cent a Pound-The Suspended Firms. The coffee brokers brightened up yesterday and talked coffee just as if the panic on Monday had been a summer rephyr. The average advance for the day was a trifle over one-half cent a pound, and the transactions foot up 170,500 bags, including one sale of 10,000 bags (December) at 18,80c. It was noticed that some of the big buyers during Monday's panic sold quite freely, and corralled a respectable profit as a reward for

heir courageous conduct. By the laws of the Exchange Mackey & Small and By the laws of the Exchange Mackey & Small and Norton, Weyl & Bevan, two of the suspended firms, are permitted to settle with their creditors on Tucsday's averages, which were: June, 18,85c.; July, 16,88c.; August, 17,28c.; September, 17,95c.; October, 17,95c.; November, 17,75c.; December, 17,57c.; January, 17,75c.; February, 17,85c.; March, 17,85c.; April, 17,85c. These averages will help the two firms considerably. A meeting of the creditors of Arnold & Co. will probably be held in the firm's offices, 87 Wall street, to-morrow afternoon, when a statement of the firm's affairs will be read. It is stated that Arnold & Co. owe one broker \$47,000, and the original estimate of their liabilities, \$1,000,000, has not been scaled. After it is known how Arnold & Co. stand, Mackey & Small and Norton, Weyl & Bevan will talk with their creditors.

Important Discovery to Hop Growers.

Washington, June 15.-Prof. Riley, the entoorist of the Department of Agriculture, has made monogast of the Pepartment of Agraculture, as made public the result of an exhaustive personal investigation into the habits of the phorodon Assmult, or hop louse. Be-fore the Professor's investigation it was not known how fore the Professor's investigation it was not known how or where the insect survived the winter. As a result of his inquiries the Professor has satisfied himself that the eggs laid by the female at the close of the summer are deposited in plum trees, where the insect hatches in the spring and resides until the third generation. This third broad, unlike its predecessors is winged, and immediately after development abandons the plumb tree and sttacks the hop vine. In the autumn a counter migration from the hop vine to the plum tree occurs, the winter eggs are deposited, and the cycle of life goes on in the same fashion. The Professor believes that the particular and answell has been brought to this country from Europe on plum stock. These discoveries render it possible to check the ravages of the peat, either by the set of insecticides in the spring time before the insect has reached the winged state, or by the destruction of the sheltering plum trees.

Storm Doors as Street Obstructions

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Cham-bers, yesterday denied the motion of Kiernan to restrain the Commissioner of Public Works from removing the storm doors from in front of 515 Second avenue. The doors extend two feet beyond the house line, and were built by permission of the Common Council. This is the first time that the ordinary storm door has been objected to as a street obstruction.

Surrogate Rollins Going to Europe. Surrogate DaniellG. Rollins expects to sail and during his absence the business of the Surrogate's Court will be transacted by one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in accordance with the power conferred upon that court by an act passed by the last legislature. or Europe early in July, to be absent for a few weeks

Bundas Dick Hopelessly Insane A Sheriff's jury has found that Dundas Dick the patent medicine maker, who has been in Bloom dale Asylum since last April, is hopelessly insane. He is 50 years old, and his property is valued at \$67,000. The Supreme Court will be saked to appoint a committee of his person and estate.

Verdict Against a Street Railroad. Rosa Reichman yesterday secured a verdict of \$3,000 against the Second avenue Railroad Company, after a trial before Judge Andrews and a jury, for in juries received in July, 1886, by being thrown from a car at seventy-third street and Second avenue. She med to recover \$60,000.

Marshal Stafford No Mugwump. United States Marshal Stafford on July 1 will nurs out every Republican in the office and fill his place with a Democrat.

PATIENT FARRISH'S VIOLENT DEATH.

Word's Island Attendants McHugh and Cleary in the Tombe for Mansiaughter. James McHugh and Patrick Cleary, formerly attendants in the Ward's Island Insand Asylum, charged with manslaughter in mal-

treating Railroad Engineer William Farrish in the asylum, thereby causing his death, were found guilty of the charge yesterday by Coro-ner Levy and a jury in the Coroners' office. Two witnesses testified. Emil Sabel of 73 Second avenue, a chattel mortgage broker testified that he was employed last year as attendant in ward 15 in the insane asylum on

Ward's Island, and that he had seen patients "Have you any grievance against the offi-cials?" asked the Coroner.
"No. I have never spoken of this cruel treat-

ment of patients to any one. "Have you been a patient there?"

"Thank God! no." Then the Superintendent of the Ward's Island asylum, Dr. Trautman, asked the wit ness if he had ever maltreated the patients and Sabel said that he was afraid of the pa-

and Sabel said that he was afraid of the pa-tients and never used force to quiet them. Continuing, the witness said he saw Attend-ants Ritchie and McGolden abuse patients. Assistant District Attorney Wellman called Dr. Trautman to the witness stand, in order, as he said, to show that the institution is not a nursery where patients are coaxed to behave themselves. He said attendants are required to report cases of ill treatment of patients. "How about Farrish's bruises?" the Coroner asked.

asked.
"It was reported that he fell and injured himself. As he had a disease which made him liable to fall, I could not charge the fall on any

himself. As he had a disease which made him liable to fall, I could not charge the fall on any one."

"Can you say that Farrish was not brutally treated at the asylum?" Lawyer Byrne asked.

"No, I cannot."

Coroner Levy, in his charge to the jury, said that when Mr. Farrish was admitted to the asylum he was apparently a man of good physique. Dr. Hathaway, a physician in attendance at the asylum, gave as the cause of his death exhaustion from general paresis, and as the consecutive and contributive cause a simple fracture of the seventh and eighth ribs on the left side. It is charged that Farrish died from violence on the part of the attendants, McQue and Cleary, who are charged with kneeling on Farrish and pounding his head on the floor three days before he died. In consequence of this charge the Coroner said that he caused the body to be taken up, and it was found that instead of a simple fracture of the seventh and eighth ribs on the left side, as stated in the certificate of death, nine ribs were found broken and a tenth displaced while a piece of one rib was missing, the left side of the face was shockingly disfigured, and there were several wounds on the head. The officials asserted that the injuries were caused by a fall.

The jury mad dut the immediate cause of the death of George Farrish, or Ferris, at the New York Insane Asylone.

The jury find that the immediate cause of the death of the feorge Farrish, or Ferris, at the New York Insans As jum on Ward's Island was caused by violence used by the state of the feorge for the feorge for the feorge for the feorge for the examining physicians for not giving more correct report of the cause of death.

The prisoners were handcuffed and sent to the Tombs to await action by the Grand Jury.

THE BELL TELEPHONE CASE. Judge Thurman and E. I., Dickerson Close

the Argumento-Decision Reserved. Boston, June 15 .- In the United States Circuit Court to-day Judge Thurman continued his argument in the famous Bell Telephone case. He said that if the Government had the right to appeal to the courts to set aside a land patent, much more had they the right to ask the Court to set aside an ordinary patent. His next point was whether the Bell Telephone Company was a bona fide purchaser. "What is there in a patent," he said, "which makes it negotiable and gives to it all the quality of a bill of exchange? If the patent was void for any sufficient cause, you can't breakle life into that thing and turn it over to the Bell Telephone Company with a consideration with the statute of limitations. The patent was not confined the statute of limitations. The patent was not confined to a time in limitation as to receiving its rights unless expressly provided by the statute. This was a principle recognized by the sixtuat. This was a principle recognized by the statute of the recognized by the statute of the recognized by the statute. This was a principle recognized by the statute of the recognized by the statute of the court, and the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the private cases now before it would not affect the decision of this case at present before the Circuit Court in the less.

Mr. E. I. Dickerson of New York then closed the case. aside a land patent, much more had they the right to

the decision of this case at present before the Circuit Court in the least.

Mr. E. I. Dickerson of New York then closed the case for the Telephone Company. He dwelt at length upon the question whether the Attorney General had the power to bring such a suit as that now pending. The courts have repeatedly decided that the Attorney General representing the President had no power, as how claimed. Nr. Dickerson then considered Mr. Thurman's argument, that patent cases and land patent cases were similar in the authority exercised over them by the Attorney General, and claimed that the two classes of cases were entirely different, eiting from the records of the Supreme Court to establish this claim.

The College Anniversaries. Brown University, Providence, yesterday graduated a class of forty three. Honorary degrees were conferred as follows: Doctor of Divinity, Frederick Wright Professor of New Testament Interpretation of Berlin, Ohio; Doctor of Lawa Isaac G. Wilson of Chi-cago, and James P. Boyce, class of 1847, of Louisville. At Tufts College, Boston, the following honorary de rrees were conferred. Master of Arts, the Rev. A. white of Cambridge, John M. Hall of Providence, Elbridge G. Brooks of Boston; Doctor of Divinity, Rev. E. J. Young of Cambridge, the Rev. Charles Eaton of New York, and the Rev. H. I. Cushman Providence; Doctor of Laws, Lattimer W. Bailou

Baton of New York, and the Rev. H. I. Cushman of Providence; Doctor of Laws, Lattimer W. Bailou of Woonsocket. At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University yesterday Prof. Wheeler was appointed to the chair of Comparative Philologia, and Prof. Newburr was romoted to second place in the Faculty of Flarmacy, the Hon. H. W. Saye and Judge D. Boardman ware relected frustees. The Alumni elected frustees. The Alumni elected D. L. Jordan. At the commencement of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, the degrees were announced by the ion. Robert C. Winthrop, President of the Board of frustees, and the serious was delivered by the Rev. Dr. harles H. Hall of Brooklyn. Six young men were ortained as descors. Chartes II. Hand a deacons.

At the eighty-third commencement of the Saless. N. J. Female Academy yesterday, the Hon. R. A. Ayres, Attorney-General of Virginia, delivered the oration and presented diplomas to forty-four graduates. Twenty-seven of the graduates were in the academic course, eleven in the commercial course, and six in munic.

The first of a course of lectures, under the auspices of the Free Soil Club, was given by Thomas G. Shearman in the large hall of the Cooper Union las-night. The hall is large and the audience was small night. The hall is large and the audience was small.

Mr. Shearman was introduced as the first man who took
Henry George by the hand when he first came, an unknown stranger, to the East. Mr. George's name was
greated with cheers. Mr. Shearman said the question
he was going to ask was. "Shall taxation be straight or
crooked." The great majority of people asy it shall be
crooked. The question is of importance to laboring men
as they pay taxes, and the power they are the more in
proportion they pay. Mr. George, whose entrance in
he middle of Mr. Shearman's lecture had been greated
with cheers, was now called on to speak. He was reevived with prolonged applause and made a short address, in which he said Mr. Shearman's theory of taxation, so far as it went, agreed with the land theory of
himself and his followers.

The President's Sanguine Cousts. PITTSBURGH, June 15 .- Charles F. Cleveland, PITTEBURGH, June 15.—Charles F. Cleveland, a cousin of President Cleveland, passed through the city this morning en route to New York, after a tour of the Pacific slope. Coustn Charles confidentially and ampliatically asserted that Grover would carry California at the next election. "There is no denying the fact," said he. "that President Cleveland is a man of the people, and the people are now running this country, not the politicians. T. M. Fixley, editor of the San Francis co. Argonaut, who was for Blaine in 1884, is now for Grover. The President's letter to the Secretary of the Interior regarding the land grants in the West and against tailroad corporations, has made him solid with the Western farmers."

Revolution in the Argentine Republic Panama, June 15, via Galveston.-A despate has been received from Villa Marie, a town in the Arcentine Republic, to the effect that a revolution, which broke out in the province of Tucuman, in that republic, has been suppressed by the general Government, with a loss of 400 lives. The Governor of the province and his Ministers have been taken prisoners. Tucuman is in the northwestern part of the Argentine Republic, among the mountains, and far from the con-

An Anarchist Picate. Did you go to the picnic of froway Herr Most, The jackass lunged chief of the Anarchist host? They marched upon Jersey, their banners were red And big were their thirsts and the words that they as To capital, confusion! There's beer in the kegs,

And we'll drink to the toast though it go to our While there's law to restrain us we ne'er can be free, so drink to the free fight of high Anarchy! In the good time we dream of, there'll be no police We can murder and plunder entirely at peace; And who will not worship our standard of red, With a keg or a bottle we'll fracture his head.

Our courage it waxes the more that we swill, And the height of our bilss is a peeler to kill. Here's one new! Fall on him! Kill the watchdo wealth! The night of such slaves disagrees with our health.

Now the rifles go ping and the pistois go pop, And a hundred big ruffians are pounding the cop: Now the bottles are flying, the beer kegs are thrown And stones are a whizring and victims make moan.

What a stirring, anarchical, lovely free fight! Each man thumps some other with all of his might; And there's bleeding of noses and blackening of eyes And bawling of children and women's shrill cries So the Anarchist army fared homeward at night Many wounded and straggting, and all pretty tight; So the Anarchist army, besprent all with gore

Lurched homeward, and Jersey was quiet once mor What a bless, gentle thing would Red Anarchy be, An Anarchist picnic, a maniac aprec.
With every man smashing some other man's head!
Oh, such is the dresss, of John Under the Bed.

A RUNAWAY LOCOMOTIVE.

A Lively Time on the Greenwood Lake Road

Several Persons Injured. They had a lively time on the Greenwood Lake Railroad on Tuesday afternoon. A freight train on that road jumped a switch near Cooper station at the foot of the lake, and, after bumping over the ties for some yards, the engine slid down a low embankment and fell over on its side, pinning Engineer John Goods to the soft ground. He was not severely injured. Baggagemaster William Coleman, who jumped out of the cab window, was considerably cut and bruised, and Brakeman Henry Kane of Montelair slightly hurt. A wrecking car was sent out from Jersey City with a fast engine. It followed out the Little Falls local train which leaves the Jersey City depot at 124, driven by Engineer William Brown, At Cedar Grove the machinery of the passenger engine became deranged, and the engineer and fireman got out to fix it. The train was stopped on an embankment at a point where the road curves sharply. Just as the repairs were completed and the train was slowly starting the wrecker came in view around the

were completed and the train was slowly starting the wrecker came in view around the curve. Engineer John Van Ness saw that a collision could not be averted and, with his fireman, jumped from the wrecking train and rolled down the bank just as the wrecking engine struck the rear coach and swept it and the baggage car and smoker from the track.

The shock threw the tender up at an angle, freed it from the engine, and jurred open the throttle. The empty focomotive started off toward Pompton on its own hook at a great speed. It flow through Little Falls and Bingac like a flash, crossed the Passaic River, and dashed on past the powder mills at Wayne, through the quiet village of Pequannock, and toward the Pompton Plains station. A telegraph message from Little Falls reached this station first, and a man was ready to leap upon the runaway engine, but its speed appailed him, and he let it go, At Riverdale, tea miles from the starting point, a plucky youth took a risky leap and succeeded in reaching the cab. He reversed the lever and ran the train slowly back to Little Falls. Preparations were being made to throw the engine off at a switch near Pompton, had it not been caught, otherwise it would have run on and collided with the wrecked freight train.

The only passenger hurt in the collision at Cedar Grove was John Peterson of Singae, His face was frightfully lacerated with broken glass and his body severely bruised. Brakeman Joseph Stevens of Jersey City was hurt so seriously that he can hardly recover, and a train hand name George Crook of Jersey City was slightly injured about the hands and face.

SETON HALL COMMENCEMENT.

List of the Honor Men and Prize Winners The commencement exercises of Seton Hall

Brooklyn spoke on "An Elective College Course," and Barnard Joseph Hynes of Paterson delivered the valedio tory. "Leo XIII." was the subject of the Master's Oration by Daniel Sylvester Clancy of Brooklyn.

The degree of A. M. was conferred upon Louis Francis Adams of Newburgh, Daniel Sylvester Clancy of Brooklyn, Wm. Bernard Donovan of Troy, Felix Joseph Lamarche and Vincent Hyacinth Lamarche of Brooklyn, Matthias Joseph McDonald of Newark, and Bernard James Relliy of New York. The following received the degree of A. B.: Joseph Francis Farmer of Jersey City, David Aloysius Pitzgerald of New York, Rernard Joseph Hyms of Paterson, Paul Edward Lamarche of Brooklyn, William Thomas McLaughlin of Paterson, William John O'Gorman of Newark, Corpelius Francis Thelan of Paterson, and Eugens-Joseph Quinn of Edgewater. The following gold nedais were bestowed: The Hamilton Ahern prize for conduct, to J. A. Dooley of Boonton; the Freston prize in ethica to J. A. Dooley of Boonton; the Freston prize in ethics to J. A. Properties of Conductions of the Presentation describes to the Part of the Parties of City, the McQuald prize in brize and the Seton prize the Barry prize is science and the Bayley prize in Greek, to M. F. Riley of Morristown, the Bruner prize in history, to J. A. Dooley of Boonton, and the Farrelly prize in Conductive and J. W. Loughran of Hooklyn, and J. M. Vanneman of Camden.

Dr. Loughran of the class of '69 was elected President of the Alumni; the Rev. John Schanly, '74, Vice-President, and the Rev. J. J. O'Connor, 'Th. Treasurer.

SUNBEAMS.

-Mrs. Magdalena Boggs of Milton, Ind., was born in Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 22, 1788, and is there-fore nearly 104 years old. She is in pretty good health, but her memory is weak. -In repairing the Presbyterian Church in

Boopeston, Ill., the steeple, which had long been a home for English sparrows, was cleaned out. The straw that the birds had carried into the steeple for nests amounted to nearly enough to fill a wagon box. —A Texas negro was recently struck by lightning and killed. In his pockets were found two

horseshoe magnets, two copper cents that had melted together, a nickel that was partly melted and stuck to s watch, and the nickel rim around his money purse -Valentine Winston Bernard, who recent-

ly died near Platte City, No., at the age of 92 years, was always proud that he served under Gen. Andrew Jackson in the war with the Creek Indians, and was intro-ed by him with many matters of business and imporance. He left 112 descendants. -At a recent service in Trinity Church

Pittsburgh, a baby just big enough to stand alone stood on a seat and crowed, and laughed, and chattered, and disturbed. The congregation were deaf mates, and the service was conducted in this sign language. -A remarkable drinking contest took place in a saloon in Carson, Nevada, recently; remarkable because the liquid consumed was water. The wayer was \$20, and the man who won it drank eleven large

classes of cold water and was none the worse for it. The other fellow drank nine glasses and became ill.

—A citizen of Harrison, Wis., complained of an cid woman who pastured her cow on the road and she was fined 83 and costs. After she had paid up she produced a basket of rotten eggs and proceeded to pelt the man who complained of her. The man tried to get away, but the old woman followed him up and plastered

-One of the McGarigle-McDonald jury in Chicago is much averse to tobacco. The other eleven are not. The result is that the anti-tobacco man has a separate room, a special bailiff to attend to him, and rides out in a neat single buggy, while the eleven are tired in a big lumbering carryall. Virtue has, as well as s, its own reward.

-A small boy of Buffalo overheard members of the Toronto base ball team growl over a recent defeat, and he remarked: "Yea that's right, kick, but you can't get over it. When you play base ball you don't have England at your back, do you! It's all right on the fish business, but when it com

-Some of the Buffalo sign painters have and "Etc." One sign reads.
"Groceries, provisions, and &c." Another has it "&ic."
Still other forms are "and Etc." "& soforth." "Et&c." and "and Et Cetera." One man, who believes in giving his customers their choice from a large stock, hangs out the sign, "Dry Goods, Et Cetera, Etc., Ac."

-Four Mexicans, three with knives and one with a revolver, attacked James Taylor near Colorado, Texas. He was unarmed, but in the scuffle that rado, Texas. He was unarmed, but in the scuffle that followed he got possession of the six shooter and killed three of his would be murderers "hand-running." As the fourth started to run he sprang to his wagon, secured his Winehester, and shot the last of his assailants through and through at a distance of 150 yards.

-A stroke of lightning in Cundinamarea, ia, played havor with a native the other day His left eye was damaged, and the eyebrow was burned completely off. The hair surrounding his cars, a portion of his beard, and all the hair on his breast were burned off. All the brass buttons disappeared from his cioth-ing, his watch chain was cut in two, a small hole was bored through his watch, and the watch glass was shat tered, and his right side was burned.

-Minneapolis thinks that it has the fustest typesetter in the country. His name is Miln and he came from Sioux City. He is known as the "Missouri River Rusher," but his experience, until very recently, was confined wholly to country newspapers. He was put on a case and worked seven successive nights, pasting up a string of 101,000 ema. This is an average of 14,423

ems per night. The work was on straight matter. He can set 2,000 ems per hour with comparative case. —A citizen of Albany and his wife, wearied by the prosiness and long sermons of the pastor of the church that they attended, decided to change their place of worship. So on a recent Sunday they attended a neighboring church to see how they liked it. Hardly were they scated when their pastor entered the pulpit. He had exchanged pulpits for that service, and that morning preached an unusually long sermon. At the close of the services he met his two parishioners and thanked them very heartily for feeling such an interest in his preaching as to follow him to a strange church.

-A while ago King George of the Tonga islands assumed the formidable task of making all his subjects worship God actording to the dictates of his Majesty's conscience. Not many Christians even of his own sect, the Wesleyan, would submit to this sort of dictation, and so they raised the flag of rebellion at I tried to kill the King's Prime Minister, on the grounthat the King and his advisers were several centuries behind the times. Sir Charles Mitchell and a gunbest were sent to Nukualofa to tryto make a nineteenth century portentate of King George. In the process of evolution, that monarch has advanced so far that he has agreed to lot his subjects think as they please on religious matters, and so peace reigns once more in the Tonga Islands.